Reg.y (4)

1884 collection No(1)

Filed 175

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File No. 175

1984.

Collection No. (1

Mysore Residency

Pros. Serial Nos 2

35

Subject.

Applying the Indian Telegraph Act, I of 1876 to the c & m station of Bangalore

Previous References.	Later References.

(Copy)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 27th February, 1884.

No. 753*I*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Indian Telegraph Act (No. I of 1876), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

I.—The preamble shall be omitted.

II.—For the second paragraph of section 1 the words "It extends to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be substituted.

III.—Section 2 shall be omitted.

IV.—In the first paragraph of section 5, and in section 16, for the words "Local Government" the words "Resident in Mysore" shall be substituted.

V.—In the second paragraph of section 5, for the words "to the Local Government" the words "by the Resident in Mysore" shall be substituted.

VI.—In section 8 paragraph (*c*) shall be omitted.

VII.—In section 16, after the word "Telegraphs" where it first occurs the words "in India" shall be added; after the word "place" where it first occurs the words "within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be added; and for the words "a Magistrate" the words "the Magistrate" shall be substituted.

VIII.—In section 17, for the words "to the Local Government" the words "of the Resident in Mysore" shall be substituted.

IX.—For the words "British India," wherever they occur, the words "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be substituted.

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 825 I.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Resident in Mysore for information

By Order &c.

Foreign Department.
Judicial.
Fort William, the 4th March 1884

W. Veeraiyer
Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India

C. I. O. P. O.—No. 52 F. D.—3-3-84.—3.

3

From

OFFICE OF THE
1884
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ENT

To India, Foreign

Dated 4th March

Despatched

Received 16 4

Enclosures No.

General No. 825

No.

Forwards for information copy of Notification No. Judicial No. 753 J 92/2 Extending the Indian Telegraph Act (XVI of 1876) to the Cantonment Station of Bangalore subject to certain modifications

J. C.

File No. 18 of 1884

Collection No.

19

MYSORE RESIDENCY,

BANGALORE.

R K 16.1.47

~~Prot.~~ ~~Serial~~ Nos. ~~1 to~~

Cor. pages 1 — 37.

26

Subject.

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENCY SURGEON, HIS PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

(Complete file comprising extracts from various files).

(Retrn. Branch)

Previous References.

Later References.

(M-625)—28-7-36—100,000.

Extract from paragraph 20 of letter No.C2, dated the 17th December 1880, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

20.

Mr. Gordon only proposes, in addition to the First Assistant Resident, to have a Personal Assistant paid at Rs.500/- per mensem and a Residency Surgeon on the pay of a Civil Surgeon in a second class Station. He would in addition to other duties have charge of the Bowring Hospital, and for that he should receive a local allowance.

S.N. 1/b
F.516/A/1889

*

" E x t r a c t "

Extract from para 13 of letter No.8287-P-144, dated the 5th March 1881, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

13.

In your letter (No.92-I.P., dated the 24th January 1881) under reply you have intimated the approval by Government of Mr. Gordon's proposals for the Residency staff and the proposition statement enclosed gives in detail the establishments for which sanction is accordingly solicited but I am directed to advert in connection with this, to the proposed allowance of Rs.250/- per mensem payable from the revenues of the Assigned Tract, to the Residency Surgeon and shown in the Bangalore Station statements. In my letter No.C2, para 20 it was stated that the Surgeon would in addition to other duties have charge of the Bowring Hospital and for that he should receive a local allowance; and on going deeper into the details of this arrangement it is found impracticable to avoid giving the Residency Surgeon work at the Bowring Hospital which really belongs to the Mysore State. For the Bowring is the only Civil Hospital in Bangalore. It is there that the servants of the Mysore State must go when in need of hospital accommodation, there being only a Dispensary in the Native Town and it is the wards of the Bowring Hospital that the pupils of the local Medical School study practical surgery. The most convenient arrangement therefore is to place the medical school

SN. 2
F 516/A/1889.

page 1 ante

under

(Original at SN. 5 – Rd. File 516/A of 1889)

No. 1093 G. G., dated, Simla, the 7th June 1881.

From—A. C. Lyall Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
To—The Resident in Mysore.

I am directed to convey to you the observations of the Government of India upon your proposals in regard to the Mysore Residency establishment, and certain other matters referred to in your letter No. 8287—P. 144 of the 5th March.

2. With regard to the Residency establishment, I am to say that your proposals appear in several respects, to involve expenditure which might possibly be reduced. The retention of a Personal Assistant for instance, is unusual, and its necessity is not apparent. The staff of clerks required for the keep of the Residency records seems to be large. The number of menial servants is also large, and there appears to be special room for reduction in the proposed numbers and rates of pay of the Residency jemadar, chobdars and peons. Finally I am to enquire whether you consider it really necessary to have a separate Residency Surgeon.

3. With reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of your letter, I am to say that the treasury establishment proposed is considered too large. The treasury at Hyderabad, where the work is much heavier, costs Rs. 540 per mensem; and there seems to be no reason why this sum should not cover treasury expenses at Bangalore. The Resident's Treasury should not be under the charge of the Comptroller. It seems in all ways preferable that the work connected with it should be performed by one of your subordinates as a part of his ordinary duties. The Government of India concur in your opinion that the existing arrrangements for the exercise of control by the Accountant General, Madras, should not be disturbed.

4. With reference to your 8th paragraph the Governor General in Council considers that no sufficient case has been made out for the proposed increase to the salary of the Civil and Sessions Judge. In any case such an increase would require the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

5. The increase to the pay of the Superintendent of police, proposed in your 10th paragraph, also requires the sanction of the Secretary of State. In so far as Mr. Hewetson is concerned, the increase will be recommended, but with reference to your remarks regarding the isolation of the appointment, I am to say that it would seem preferable to fix for future incumbents an incremental pay, rising for instance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per mensem by ten yearly increments. Or the Superintendent might be graded with the Madras service, which would obviate the necessity for extra expenditure.

6. The proposed Coorg and Bangalore Gazette seems of doubtful necessity, and it is suggested that for all practical purposes, Part II of the Gazette of India would afford sufficient means of publication.

7. I am to request that you will have the goodness to submit, upon all the points referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this letter, any further explanation that you may desire to lay before the Government of India.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—3-3-90.—12.

(Original at Sr. 9/A Rs File 516/A 07/1889) 5

No. 863—F 67, dated, Bangalore, 21st July 1881.

From—The Resident in Mysore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honor to reply to your letter No. 1093 G. G., dated 7th June 1881 asking for further explanation in regard to certain points connected with my proposals for Residency establishment as contained in my letter No. 8287—P144, dated 5th March last.

2. Regarding the retention of a Personal Assistant, when the full complement of European officers was present in the Mysore Commission, there used always to be one junior military officer at Bangalore who could assist the Chief Commissioner (who had no private Secretary or Aide-de-camp) in his many miscellaneous duties, arranging for reception of native visitors, applicants for office, conducting the demi-official correspondence in regard to appointments and promotions: helping in the entertainments which the Chief Commissioner's position entailed. On the reduction of European officers there was no longer one available for these duties, but the necessity remained and indeed for the past two or three years the circumstances of Mysore tended very much to increase such miscellaneous work; I therefore solicited and obtained the sanction of Government to make a local arrangement by which I could obtain the assistance of a military officer of the garrison to aid me, whose time was only partially given to the work without prejudice to his military duties; and he was paid a small allowance during the time that I remained in Bangalore. While absent from Bangalore, I dispensed with his aid though at some inconvenience to myself. This was, I understood, a temporary arrangement but the need of assistance in such matters now that I am in the position of Resident and that I have to deal with the Maharaja who has become the ruler of his Province is more strongly felt than before. I understood at the Foreign office that the office of Personal Assistant was one that was recognized by Government for the discharge of such miscellaneous duties. I am not particular as to the designation of the officer who may be appointed but it does seem to me that some such appointment is absolutely necessary, for it must be borne in mind that I have only one Assistant Resident and he is also Secretary for Coorg. There are, it is true, other officers under me here in Bangalore; a judge, two magistrates, one of whom is also president of the municipality and a police Superintendent; but none of these could obviously do the duties assigned to the Personal Assistant. Under all the circumstances if the Government of India wish I shall be prepared to accept a continuance of the present temporary and very economical arrangement which involves a cost only of Rs. 250 per mensem—only in that case it could not be limited to the time I may be at Bangalore but should extend over the whole year. This may be tried for one year experimentally if approved.

3. The staff of clerks required for the Residency records is larger than will be eventually required. In my proposition statement only half their pay is, it will be observed, debited to the cost of the Residency establishment. The fact is that the records of which they have charge at present are those of the late Chief Commissioner's office, and until they can be separated into two parts, one to be under the Resident, and the rest to remain with the native Government of Mysore, it was thought certainly very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to retain the staff which had had charge of those records up to the time of the rendition, and to pay them half and half from Mysore revenues and imperial revenues as they are doing work for both the Resident and the Mysore Government at present. When the records which it is determined to retain for the Resident's office are separated from the Mysore records the establishment can be considerably reduced.

4. The staff of menial servants is what was in existence for the Chief Commissioner. I think that the rates of pay can certainly in some instances be reduced as vacancies occur; but for the present I proposed to take over the menial servants on the same pay as they had been drawing, and I do not think that reduction could fairly be effected at once and without consideration to the claims of existing holders.

5. In the proposition statement, however, which was sent up with my Secretary's letter No. 8287—P 144, dated 5th March last, there were one or two omissions, which I take this opportunity of supplementing. I omitted to ask for a mutchi and for a

sweeper for the office; and in the statement of the Civil and Sessions Judge's Court the stamp vendor who is drawing Rs. 30 a month was lost sight of. It is very necessary to retain a stamp vendor for that Court, for when the Court is removed from the present buildings, which are within the limits of the native town of Bangalore, into a house situated within the Civil and Military Station, and therefore within its own jurisdiction, a move which must be made very soon, the stamp vendor's presence will be absolutely necessary. I therefore have the honor to enclose a supplemental proposition statement providing for these men.

6. You ask whether a separate Residency Surgeon is considered really necessary. It will be seen that I proposed to give the Residency Surgeon certain work on behalf of the Mysore State in connection with the local medical school and to require his attending to officials of the Mysore State at the Bowring hospital in Bangalore, for which duties I proposed an allowance to be paid, not like his salary from imperial revenues, but from the revenue of the Station. These duties can not be efficiently performed by the medical staff of the Mysore State, and by undertaking to get them done by the Residency Surgeon I thought I was arranging very economically upon all hands; being enabled thereby to propose that the Residency Surgeon should be paid as a Civil Surgeon of a second class station, a more economical arrangement than exists, I believe, in Residencies generally. The Surgeon will have the medical charge of the important Bowring hospital, the civil hospital of the Civil and Military Station, besides his ordinary medical duties with respect to the Residency Staff, and I am unable to suggest any more economical provision for an indispensable officer.

7. In your 3rd paragraph you advert to my proposals with regard to the Residency treasury. I proposed to continue the existing arrangement of having the imperial treasury under the same officer as the Mysore treasury solely on the grounds of economy and efficiency, and I find that the sum which it would be necessary to pay towards the establishment which does the work of both treasuries was overstated. Excluding the pay of the Bukshi who occupies a peculiar position as regards the Mysore treasury, and is more highly paid officer than would be entertained for similar duties in a government treasury the cost of establishment is Rs. 1,136 a month. Half of that is Rs. 568 which is all that need be paid if this arrangment is allowed to continue. A guard of native infantry is supplied to the treasury, and its cost is estimated at Rs. 234 a month; if this expense were exhibited half and half against the Mysore State and the imperial treasury the total cost of the latter becomes Rs. 685 which was the sum put down in my proposition statement, but in asmuch as no actual payment is made for the guard, it was not necessary to add that sum; indeed if for the future the Mysore State were called upon to pay Rs. 117 for its share of the guard, the Residency contribution towards the treasury establishment would only be Rs. 451.

8. Whether the cost be Rs. 568 or Rs. 451 it is less than what will undoubtedly be necessary if the treasury is separated from the Mysore treasury. You compare the proposed cost with the cost of the treasury establishment at Hyderabad, but there the local bank keeps all the balances and transacts the cash business of the treasury; the monthly expenditure of Rs. 545 is for the head accountant and six clerks forming the account branch. and exclusive of menials.

9. There is a bank in Bangalore too, a branch of the Madras bank, with which our balances might be kept, but, as far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not likely that the bank will do the cash business without an establishment being allowed them, for the treasury here is a deficit treasury and it does not pay the bank to take it. However, if the Government insist upon separating the two treasuries (a measure which I should not advocate, for the present and for so long as Mr. Hudson shall remain in Mysore). I should certainly prefer to bank with the branch of the Madras Bank. It will save for one thing, the expense of building a strong room for the treasury, and it will partially relieve me of the difficulty I have in appointing any subordinate as treasury officer. Specially if the appointment of Personal Assistant be not made I have but one assistant, and he as Secretary for Coorg, has to accompany me when I leave Bangalore, whether for the interior of Mysore or Coorg. There are other officer's it is true, employed in Bangalore, a judge, two magistrates and a police Superinten-

ent, but their duties do not fit well with those of a treasury officer. A reference to the Hyderabad staff will at once show how favorably the Resident there is placed in regard to officers at his disposal for work of a miscellaneous kind.

10. There are then, it seems to me, four alternatives in the matter of the treasury to leave it as it is the work done by an amalgamated establishment who also do the work of the Mysore treasury; to separate it entirely and keep the cash in a strong room which will have to be built; to keep the cash in the bank and get the bank to keep the cash accounts; or to have a simple drawing account with the bank.

If the first alternative be adopted the officer in charge will be paid 125 rupees a month, and the treasury establishment will cost Rs. 451 or Rs. 568 according as Mysore is or is not required to pay for the military guard. The whole monthly cost will therefore be Rs. 576 or Rs. 693 including the treasury officer.

11. If a separate treasury be maintained the following establishment will be necessary;

ACCOUNT BRANCH—		
Head Accountant	... 150	
7 Clerks from 30 to 55	... 250	
		400
1 Muchi	... 15	
3 Peons	... 19	
1 Farash, 1 Masalchi	... 10	
		44
		444
CASH BRANCH—		
Treasurer...	... 150	
Head Shroff	... 40	
2 Gumashtas at 35 and 30, for cash and stamps...	... 65	
3 Shroffs 15, 20 and 25	... 60	
		315
1 Muchi, ...	... 15	
1 Ink maker	... 8	
3 Gollars 10, 8 and 7	... 25	
1 Duffedar and 2 peons	... 19	
		67
		382

12. The account branch though more costly than the contribution of half monthly cost which I proposed to give to the amalgamated establishment, represents the actual numbers of clerks and accountants who are now exclusively employed on the work of the imperial treasury, and their rates of pay. The cash branch establishment as entered above is the least that in Mr. Hudson's experience can do the work; on this he writes—"The receipts average 1,00,000 and the payments Rs. 2,50,000 and are very numerous and of great variety; and I do not think a smaller establishment than the following could do the work. Excepting the treasurer which would be a new post the pay of the others is taken at existing rates". In the establishment as he has proposed it the only reductions that I could contemplate are in the *mutchi* (daftri) and *ink maker* of the cash branch and possibly in the gollars and peons at the outside a reduction of Rs. 36 a month. Independent then of the pay or allowances or share of pay fairly debitable to the treasury drawn by the officer in charge, exclusive too of the cost which would have to be incurred in building a treasury room, it would cost Rs. 826 a month to keep the treasury apart and under a special officer.

13. I do not suppose that the above alternative need be considered any further, there remains the alternative of keeping the money in the Madras bank. The cash branch of the treasury establishment costing Rs. 444 would remain as before, but with the exception of a gumasta on Rs. 30 to keep the accounts of stamps and stamp papers the cash branch would not be required under the treasury officer: but the bank would wish to have some establishment the exact amount of which the bank agent cannot now say, nor until he knows more fully the extent of the work which the bank would have to do and the views of the directors upon the subject.

14. Turning now from the subject of the treasury to the matters which follow in your letter under reply, I have the honor to remark that a misapprehension appears to have arisen with regard to my proposals for paying the Civil and Sessions Judge. The office being an entirely new creation I suppose the sanction of the Secretary of State will be necessary for it in any case, but I cannot understand how it is the more necessary by reason of my now proposing to pay the officer at Rs. 1,250 instead of Rs. 1,200 the sum that I first thought of last December.

15. With reference to your remarks on the pay of the Police Superintendent, I would prefer of the two suggestions thrown out that the Bangalore Superintendent should be an officer of the Madras police of the grade drawing Rs. 700 a month, that the Government of Madras should be asked to take on Mr. Hewetson as a Superintendent of that grade and should let his promotion go on while he serves in Bangalore, his place being filled here, when promotion to a higher grade should require his removal by another officer of the same rank and drawing the same pay. I should think that this arrangement would be agreeable to all parties. It would give Mr. Hewetson a standing and position combined with an assurance of the prospect of benefiting by good service which he lacks at present; it would add to the Madras police a most desirable station and increase the complement of officers without adding to the expenditure.

16. In conclusion I have the honor to say that in deference to the views expressed in your 6th paragraph I shall not ask again for the establishment of a Coorg and Bangalore Gazette. I am now sending such notifications as the law requires to appear in the official Gazette, to the Gazette of India, and I shall make a more liberal use of advertising in the public press for other matters which it has been customary to Gazette though not necessary by law. This decision, however, will require an amendment of the recent amendments of the Bangalore record regulation, on which subject I shall address you separately.

Supplemental tabular statement of proposition submitted by the Resident in Mysore.

Extract from Department of Government of India.		Office to which the Proposition refers.	Nature of charge							Proposition.								Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's Recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India.			
			Present scale.				Proposed scale.			Permanent.				Temporary.						Foreign Department.		Financial Department.	
					Pay.				Pay.	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.				Remarks.		Remarks.	Orders.
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Rs.	As.	P.	No.	Designation.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.					
		Office of the Resident in Mysore.	...					1	Mutchi (Duftari).	15	0	0															
								1	Sweeper...	5	0	0	20	0	0												
		Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	...					1	Stamp Vendor...	30	0	0	30	0	0												
													50	0	0												

(Original at SN. 9/B. of File 516/A 9/1889) L

No. 1526—G 127 dated Bangalore, the 20th September 1881.

From—J. D. Sandford Esq., Officiating Resident in Mysore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of Sir James Gordon's letter No. 863—F 67, dated 21st July 1881 in which he afforded explanation on those points connected with the proposed Residency and Bangalore Station appointments that had been discussed in your letter No. 1093 G. G., dated 7th June 1881, I have the honor again to represent the urgent necessity of the issue of orders on the proposals contained in letter from the Chief Commissioner's Secretary No. 8287—P. 144 dated 5th March 1881.

2. Without final orders and without sanction to the budgets even all expenditure is being provisionally passed and the office establishments even are only provisionally entertained: a condition of affairs which creates a feeling of insecurity generally that is prejudicial to effective work.

3. The Officer in charge of the treasury too has recently applied to me urging the desirability of issuing instructions relating to the proper accounting for income and expenditure of the Assigned Tract of Bangalore; instructions which I am quite unable to give him although I am fully alive to the inconvenience of his continuing without them. I have been obliged to tell Mr. Hudson to continue crediting income derived from Bangalore to the Mysore treasury provisionally and with a view to adjusting the accounts hereafter, but the inconvenience of doing so is very great.

4. The Accountant-General of Madras also, acting under instructions of the Comptroller General has, disallowed the monthly allowance of Rs. 250 to the Resident's Aide-de-camp which was paid on the authority of your telegram dated 4th July last on the grounds that the sanction given was merely to the continuance of the former local arrangement and that, as under that arrangement the Aide-de-camp was paid from Mysore revenues, therefore Mysore should continue to pay. The sanction was obtained on demi-official correspondence which I have not seen, but Sir James Gordon's letter of the 21st July above quoted, where he strongly urges the necessity of sanctioning the entertainment of the Aide-de-camp permanently, it is evident that he at least looked upon that officer as being substituted for a time for the more highly paid Personal Assistant whose entertainment was not approved. The pay of the Personal Assistant, if he were appointed would be disbursed from imperial revenues in common with the rest of the Residency establishment, and I have every reason to believe that, in asking for a continuance of the local arrangement as it stood, Sir James Gordon only meant the arrangement to be local in so far as it permitted him to secure the assistance of a military officer on the spot without prejudice to his military duties, and without his services being placed at the disposal of the Government of India. The fact, I may add, that his pay was borne by the Mysore State before the rendition of the province, is one which applies equally to the Resident himself and to all the officers of the Residency.

5. It would not in my opinion, and I feel sure, in the opinion of the Government of India be becoming to ask the Mysore Government to incur the cost of paying an allowance to the Resident's Aide-de-camp.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—3-3-90.—12.

(Original at SN. 9/C of F.D. File 516/A 9/1889)

1:2

No. 324.G. F., dated, Simla, the 27th October 1881.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

To—The Resident in Mysore.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 863—F. 67 and 1526—G. 127, dated, respectively, the 21st July and 20th September 1881, regarding the proposed Residency establishment in Mysore and the administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to communicate the orders of the Government of India upon the questions raised in this and the preceding connected correspondence.

2. The enclosed comparative statement shows the details of the establishment proposed, and that which, after careful consideration, has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as sufficient for the requirements of the Residency.

3. The appointment of a Personal Assistant or of a Military officer as Aide-de-camp to the Resident is not considered by the Government of India to be an actual necessity in Mysore. The work of the Resident will doubtless show a marked decrease as compared with that which devolved upon the Chief Commissioner, and will probably be less heavy than that of the Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, or the Resident in Hyderabad, to whom no such Assistant is allowed.

4. It will be observed that the appointment of Residency Surgeon has been omitted from the list of the sanctioned establishment. The Government of India has not, however, overlooked the fact that medical attendance of some description will be required for the Residency establishment. But in a station so extensive as Bangalore, where there are several regimental surgeons, besides, it is understood a medical officer belonging to the Mysore State, it may be possible to obtain the services of one of these officers for the Residency, by granting an allowance for the additional work which he would have to perform. I am accordingly to enquire exactly what the duties that must be provided for are, and whether they would be sufficient to occupy the whole time of a separate medical officer. Otherwise, I am to request your opinion as to whether some such arrangement as that suggested would be practicable.

5. With regard to the salary of the Civil and Sessions Judge, I am to say that the Governor General in Council considers that no sufficient reason has been advanced for granting the increase of Rs. 50 per mensem proposed.

6. It has been decided that a separate Residency Treasury shall be maintained; but the establishment proposed appears to be considerably in excess of what will be actually required for the transaction of the current work, which, as compared with that passing through other treasuries would not warrant the appointment of a larger staff than that now sanctioned. It is not anticipated that any difficulty will be experienced in inducing the cantonment magistrate or some other local officer to undertake the duties that fall to the officer in charge of the treasury. The allowance assigned for this work is Rs. 100 per mensem. Should there be no suitable accommodation for the purpose in or near the magistrate's office, it will be necessary to construct a strong room for the treasury.

7. The question of placing the Bangalore Superintendent of Police on the Madras graded list, so that he may be eligible for promotion to the higher grades, is still under consideration, and orders on the subject will be communicated hereafter.

8. The staff of record clerks proposed is sanctioned as a temporary measure, subject to reduction on the transfer of the records to be made over to the Mysore Government. I am to enquire how soon it is expected that this transfer will be effected. It will be necessary to exercise great caution in the selection of these papers, and it is understood that they will not include any correspondence of a confidential nature with the Government of India.

9. The menial establishment proposed has been considerably reduced, but judging by the scale admitted in other Residencies, it should be found ample for all really necessary purposes. The present jemadar and the two chobdars may, however

be allowed to retain their present pay, but their successors will only receive pay at the reduced rates shown in the enclosed statement.

10. The appointment of a separate officer as stamp vendor seems unnecessary. The treasurer of the Resident's establishment should perform these duties; and if special agency is required at the Judge's Court for the sale of process stamps, &c., the duty might be assigned to one of the officers of the Court.

11. As it has been decided that there will be no local gazette, I am to enquire what number of copies of the "Gazette of India," Part II, will be required for distribution in Bangalore and Coorg, in order to give sufficient publicity to the notifications therein. All necessary advertisements may be inserted in the public newspapers as proposed.

12. The reductions in establishments ordered in this letter will take effect from the 1st January 1882, up to which date the salaries of the present staff will be passed. Those persons whose services are dispensed with should receive immediate notice, and be informed that they will be granted the pension or gratuity to which they may have become entitled under the rules contained in the Civil Pension Code.

13. It is not understood that at present there are any other points requiring orders. If, however, further instructions should be required, I am to request that early reference may be made to the Government of India.

Mysore Residency Establishment.

Numbers.	Establishment proposed by the Resident.			Numbers.	Establishment sanctioned by the Government of India.				Remarks.
						Permanent.		Temporary.	
1	Resident	...	4,667	1	Resident	...	4,667		
1	Assistant Resident ...	...	1,000	1	Assistant Resident ...	...	1,000		
			5,667				5,667		
	Office Establishment. English and Vernacular Departments.				*Office Establishment. English and Vernacular Departments.*				
1	Registrar	250		1	Registrar	250			
2	Clerks @ 100 each ...	200		1	Clerk	100			
1	Clerk	80		...		...			
1	Clerk	60		1	Clerk	60			
1	Clerk	50		1	Clerk	50			
1	Clerk	30		1	Clerk	30			
1	Clerk	25		...		...			
1	Head record keeper ...	120		1	Head record keeper ...	...	...	120	This temporary establishment will be revised when the records of Mysore are transferred from the Resident's Office.
1	Indexer	90		1	Indexer	...	...	90	
4	Assistant record keepers 1 @ 50, 1 @ 40, 2 @ 30 each	150		4	Assistant record keepers ...	...	...	150	
				1	Sheristadar	200			
				1	Munshi	50		360	
1	Sheristadar	200		1	Do	40			
1	Munshi	50					780		
1	Do	40			*Treasury and Account Department.*				
			1,345						
	Treasury and Account Department.			...	Allowance to Treasury Officer	100			
1	Head accountant ...	150		1	Accountant 100 to 150 (mean pay)... ...	137½			
7	Clerks from 30 to 55 ...	250							
1	Treasurer	150		3	Clerks average pay 60 ...	180			
1	Head shroff	40							
2	Gumastahs for cash and stamps @ 35 and 30 ...	65			*Treasury Establishment.*				
3	Shroffs @ 25, 20 and 15 ...	60		1	Treasurer	100			
			715	1	English Clerk ...	60			
	Menial Establishment.			1	Native do	30			
				2	Shroffs	30			
5	Muchees 4 @ 15 and 1 @ 12.	72					637½		
1	Jemadar	30			*Menial Establishment.*				
1	Santabdar	20							
3	Chobdars @ 15 each ...	45		2	Muchees 1 @ 15 & 1 @ 12.	27			
8	Peons @ 10 each ...	80		1	Jemadar	15	...	*30	*These rates will be drawn by existing incumbents. Their successors will draw less as shown in the "permanent column."
17	Peons @ 7 each ...	119		...		...			
9	Peons @ 6 each ...	54		2	Chobdars @ 10 each ...	20	...	*30	
3	Gollars @ 10, 8, and 7 ...	25		...		...			
1	Flag lascar	8		4	Peons @ 7 each ...	28			
1	Ink maker	8		6	Peons @ 6 each ...	36			
4	Sweepers @ 5 each ...	20		...		...			
2	1 Farash and 1 masalchi...	10		1	Flag lascar	8			
			491	...		...			
	Residency Park Ground.			2	Sweepers @ 5 each ...	10			
				1	Farash or Masalchi ...	5			
8	Peons 1 @ 10, 1 @ 7 and 6 @ 6 each	...	53				149		
					Residency Park Ground.				
	Residency Surgeon.			8	Peons	...	53		
1	Residency Surgeon ...	...	550		*Residency Surgeon.*				
	Bangalore Civil Court.			...	None.	...	...		
1	Stamp vendor ...	...	30		*Bangalore Civil Court.*				
	Total Rs.....	...	8,851	...	None.	...	...		
					Difference (Eventual when the temporary charge of 420 will cease) ...	...	7,286½ + 1,564½	*420	7,706½ 1,144½ Immediate difference.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—27-2-90.—12.

113

(original at Sr. 9/P. 9/R.O.Rd. 516/11 of 1889)

No. 2337—240, dated, Bangalore, 6th January 1882.

From—Sir James Gordon, K. C. S. I., Resident in Mysore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 324 G. F., dated 27th October 1881 conveying the orders of the Government of India upon my proposals for the Mysore Residency establishments.

2. In the comparative statement which accompanies your letter under reply the separation of the menial establishment from the superior establishments has led to five muchies being shewn as proposed by me, of whom only two are sanctioned by Government; but I wish to point out that two of the five belong to the temporary record establishment, and in sanctioning that temporary establishment, as proposed, (to be revised after the separation of the Residency and Mysore State records) the Government of India have omitted sanction to the temporary menial establishment required for it. The particular work that has now to be done, in separating and removing the Residency records from the Mysore record room, very particularly requires the services of muchies, and I therefore beg that two muchies and two peons may be temporarily sanctioned for the record establishment. It is impossible to say precisely how long this establishment will be required but I would ask for the sanction until the end of the current official year, the 31st March 1882. It should be borne in mind that the Mysore State is paying half its cost, and the work to be done is important and of a kind that must take time in its careful execution.

3. Now that the orders of the Government of India on the proposals made in March last have been received, the Residency office can no longer be held in the Public Buildings, as they are called, in Bangalore, where the several departments of the Chief Commissioner's office were located, and where the Dewan's office and other Head Quarter offices of the Mysore Government are now held; it is therefore necessary to provide accommodation for the Residency office, for the Magistrate of the Station, for the Treasury, for the Civil and Sessions Judge, and for the Superintendent of Police. No single house can be obtained in the Station which will be at once sufficiently large and conveniently situated for these several offices and Courts, I have therefore taken three houses for these purposes for a year, by which time the Government will be in a position to judge whether the offices should be continued in rented buildings, or whether a house should be built for them all.

4. The Residency and Coorg offices will be placed in one house, the rent of which is Rs. 115 a month, the Civil Judge and the Superintendent of Police have been located in another house at a rental of 100 a month, and a third house now occupied as the Municipal office, but which will shortly be vacated when the Mayo Memorial Hall and the adjacent office buildings are ready for the reception of the Municipal establishments, will be retained for the Magistrate's Court and Treasury.

5. The Government orders were received here on the 5th November and they were to come into effect on the first January. It was not possible therefore to wait for previous sanction before occupying these houses. No provision has been made in the budget of the current year, nevertheless, I have authorized the occupation of these houses. The rental of the Magistrate's Court is Rs. 60 a month, of which I propose that the imperial revenues bear one-third of the cost on account of the Treasury being located there. The rent charges will therefore be as follows; payable from imperial revenues, Rs. 1,380 per annum for the Residency office, and Rs. 240 per annum for one-third of the Magistrate's Court: payable to the revenues of the Assigned Tract Rs. 1,200 per annum for the Judge's Court: and Rs. 480 per annum for two-thirds of the Magistrate's Court. For constructing a strong room in the Magistrate's Court an estimate of Rs. 600 has been submitted, but it requires revision, and the work may cost somewhat more than that. In order to save time which is valuable, I have ordered the work to be put in hand at once.

6. There is next in connection with this subject an item for furnishing the offices to be provided for. I have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,000 for furnishing the Judge's Court, and the furniture for the Residency office will cost Rs. 1,971. The latter charge is debitable to imperial revenues; the former to

the Assigned Tract. Hereafter provision will also have to be made for furnishing the Magistrate's Court and the Treasury office. The Police Superintendent has been able to keep the furniture which he had before. I append a separate statement shewing each item of expenditure and the aggregate incurred, and to this I would ask the early approval and sanction of the Government.

7. With reference to the 4th paragraph of your letter regarding the appointment of a Residency Surgeon, I must respectfully adhere to the opinion which I have already expressed that such an officer is indispensable, and that I am unable to suggest a more economical provision for doing his duties than that which I have made. These will comprise not only the attendance on the Residency Staff, for which alone I believe a Residency Surgeon is elsewhere allowed, but there is the charge of the Bowring hospital and the duties appertaining to the civil surgency of a large Station like Bangalore. I am not able to say that among the several medical officers employed in the military department there is none whose duties would not allow him, as a general rule, to do the work required of the Residency Surgeon, but I am certain that work so done as a mere addition to his legitimate duties would not be efficiently or satisfactorily performed; and at the very time when the Residency Surgeon's aid was most wanted, it would be least afforded. Even now there is a probability of Bangalore being visited by a cholera epidemic; if it unfortunately should come, the military medical officers will be fully occupied in the military hospitals and lines; they may even be removed into camp and the civil population will be left without medical aid at a time when such aid is indispensable. Not only, however, in the actual attendance on the sick is a Residency Surgeon necessary, but the Resident requires a medical adviser in works appertaining to the sanitation of the Station; he should be exofficio a member of the municipality, and be always available to be consulted in the many important matters which arise in connection with medical and sanitary questions generally. I may mention here too that the Lady Superior of the Convent here has proposed the institution of a new general hospital for Europeans and Natives of all classes and creeds. It is an institution that is much needed, and I have undertaken to do what I can to assist the work. I meant to do so among other ways, by directing the Residency Surgeon to superintend it; and I mention this as shewing that the medical duties of Bangalore are many and various and that they are not likely to decrease, but on the contrary may be expected to grow. In none of these aspects can the place be adequately filled by the employment of an officer in addition to duties which are always distinct from, and sometimes opposed to the interests of the Residency Surgeon. On these grounds I trust that the recent action of the Government of India in appointing a Residency Surgeon may not be disturbed now, but that in confirming the sanction of his appointment, the appointment also of a clerk on Rs. 30 a month, as proposed in my letter No. 863—67 dated 21st July 1881, (whose nomination however has been omitted in the statement forwarded with your letter under reply) may also be allowed.

8. As the Government of India have decided that a separate treasury shall be maintained I have as reported above made arrangements for locating it in the court of the Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station. The Magistrate will be appointed Treasury officer, and will receive the allowance of Rs. 100 a month sanctioned by Government: but I regret that the treasury room could not be got ready by the 1st of January. I have not delayed in putting the necessary work in hand, and it will be completed as early as possible. As it was not practicable however to open the Residency Treasury in the new office in the beginning of January I have the honor to ask the sanction of Government to continuing the existing arrangement until the new strong room is ready, promising that that will be as soon as possible and on the 1st February if possible. Indeed I have the honor to request sanction to the postponement of the reductions in existing establishments generally until the 1st February, by which time the period of three months, for which under standing orders previous notice has to be given before dispensing with the services of officials on a reduction of establishment, will have expired. No additional expense will thus be incurred, because, if reductions were made on less than three months' notice, full compensation would be due. I note that the cost of the Treasury establishment is treated as a charge against the imperial revenue, and not as a charge against the revenue of the Assigned Tract.

9. Now that the Residency office has been moved from the Public offices, the work of separating and removing the Residency records will be taken actively in hand.

As this has to be done with much care and discrimination, as I have said above, I am unable to undertake that it can be effected before the end of the current official year. No correspondence of a confidential nature with the Government of India will be given to the Mysore State. Indeed all confidential papers which are separately filed as such have already been removed.

10. The menial establishment has indeed been reduced very considerably, and I am very doubtful whether the number allowed will prove sufficient even with the utmost care, but if, as I have already asked in paragraph 2 above, the menial establishment of the temporary record establishment be allowed for the time that that temporary establishment is entertained, with the permission to make proposition for such permanent additions as are found to be absolutely necessary when the permanent record establishment is being settled, I shall try in the meantime to do with the numbers allowed.

11. With regard to the stamp vendor, I have the honor to submit that his appointment for the sale of process stamps at the Judge's Court is much disired. It involves no cost for he will be paid a salary of Rs. 30 a month instead of being remunerated by commission, and in practice it is found much more convenient to the public, and much more to the interests of the Government to sell court fees stamps by a special vendor than by an official of the Court. A vendor was sanctioned for the Court of Small Causes (to which the Judge's Court succeeds) by Foreign Department letter No. 25 dated 11th February 1869, and the system has worked without trouble or hitch, whereas in the interior of Mysore where officials have vended court fees stamps many complaints have been received of inconvenience to the public, and several cases have occurred shewing that the official vendors are subjected to greater temptations to commit fraud than it is wise to offer. The appointment has been strongly urged upon me by the Chief Judge, and I therefore hope that it may be sanctioned.

12. With reference to the 11th paragraph of your letter I have the honor to request that copies of the Gazette of India, Parts I and II may be supplied as noted in the margin.

Mysore Residency.			
Resident	...	2 copies	
Chief Judge, Mysore	...	1	
Civil and Sessions Judge, Bangalore	...	1	
District Magistrate ,,	...	1	
2nd Magistrate ,,	...	1	
President, Munl. Comn. C. & M. Station, Bangalore	...	1	
District Superintendent of Police	...	1	8
Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Coorg, Bangalore	...	1	
Commissioner, Coorg, Mercara	...	1	
1st Assistant Commissioner, Coorg, Mercara	...	1	
2nd ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	1	
Assistant Conservator, Forest, Coorg, Mercara.	...	1	5
		13	

13. The reductions made in the establishment of clerks proposed for the Residency office unfortunately have the effect of reducing the pay of some of the most deserving individuals. The Government of India acting, it may be supposed, upon the analogy of other Residency establishments, cannot be expected to apportion the various salaries of the different members with regard to the circumstances of the office. I therefore ask that I may be left free to fix the various salaries within the maximum amount sanctioned according to the justice of the particular case, and by that means I shall endeavour to avert some cases of peculiar hardship. The change, it must be urged consequent on the breaking up of the Mysore establishments at the rendition, and formation of Residency establishments, is so sudden and so great that some special consideration may fairly be claimed and allowed.

14. There are one or two more matters which still require the orders of the Government of India. The budgets of the Residency and of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have not yet been sanctioned, and the establishments employed in the latter are only provisionally sanctioned by your telegram dated 14th May 1881, hence the Comptroller of Mysore still continued to credit the income of the Assigned Tract provisionally in the Mysore Treasury, and he audits bills and makes payments relating to the Station. This was reported in Mr. Sandford's letter No. 1526—G 127, dated 20th September 1881.

15. For current contingent expenses of the Residency a sum of Rs. 3,000 was advanced by the Mysore Treasury soon after the rendition, and though the Accountant General is now auditing contingent bills and recouping the advance—albeit without any budget provision—the original sum has not yet been adjusted.

16. The Government of India have not given final instructions either on the disposal of the surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract, and pending their receipt the use of Mysore stamps in the Civil and Military Station is being continued with the final sanction of the Residency establisnments. I hope I may obtain also final sanction to the Station establishments which, as stated above, have been sanctioned provisionally, including the allowance to the Residency Surgeon from the revenue of of the Assigned Tract for work in the Bowering hospital which is done on behalf of the Mysore State as explained in paragraph 13 of my letter No. 8287—P 144 dated 5th March 1881.

17. Paragraph 3 of the letter under notice deals with the proposal for the appointment of a personal assistant or of a military officer as A. D. C., to assist the Resident. The Government of India do not consider any such appointment to be actually necessary, and I regret that I am again compelled to urge re-consideration of this decision. I have before explained that the designation personal assistant did not originate with myself, but with the Foreign Secretary during the discussion in Calcutta in December 1880, of Mysore requirements. It is quite immaterial to me what the designation of such officer shall be, and I am as anxious as the Government of India can be that my proposals should be limited to what is actually necessary. I had hoped that my latest proposal, whereby what was required was attained at the very moderate cost of Rs. 250 a month, would have met with approval, and I am still not without belief that on a careful consideration of what it is now my duty to represent, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council will admit that there are sufficient grounds for conceding what I ask. It is urged that the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana and the Resident in Hyderabad are not allowed a personal assistant. This may be literally true in regard to the designation "Personal Assistant" but in substance, I submit, it is not quite accurate. The Agents in Central India and Rajputana have the services of political assistants, who can render the necessary aid, although the places at which they reside cannot compare in size with Bangalore, the social duties of which are extremely heavy. The Resident at Hyderabad, whose position in this respect can more fitly be contrasted with Bangalore, has not only several officers serving under him there instead of one only, as I have, but he has one special officer available for the very duties for which I desire to make provision here. The Officer Commanding the Resident's escort is to all intents and purposes an A. D. C., and he receives not the modest sum of Rs. 250 which is all that I ask for, but the full pay of his rank plus a special allowance of Rs. 450 a month. In addition to this the Resident has the services of four Native Attachis and of a Military Secretary. Under these circumstances I think I may fairly contend that the officers above referred to are amply provided with assistance of the nature of which the Resident here stands in need and to provide for which my proposal was made.

18. It is no doubt true that the heavy work which of recent years devolved upon the Chief Commissioner will not now fall so heavily upon the Resident, but it was not for the performance of official duties that I asked for a personal assistant or A. D. C. The very large society at Bangalore, the presence of the Maharaja here, and his relations with the Resident, and the constant visits to Bangalore of high officials and distinguished visitors all combine to entail upon the Resident an amount of duty inseparable from his position here, that, I venture confidently to say, would prevent the becoming discharge of the duties of the representative of the Government at one of the first Courts in India, without some such help as I have asked for, and I feel assured that if the details on which I have now more fully dwelt be fully considered, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will no longer withold sanction to my proposal. I think it cannot be held that, if some assistance to the Resident be required, it could be proposed in a more strictly economical manner than I have done. I would repeat that there is one sole officer here, the Assistant Resident, who is also Secretary for Coorg, and it is no part of his official duty even if he had the time to assist the Resident in the heavy social duties which the circumstances above described entail. The Major-General here commanding the Mysore Division upon

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whom such social calls are comparatively light is provided with the requisite assistance. I trust that what I have urged may receive the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council and I would add that in my approaching visit to Calcutta, I shall be happy further to discuss verbally the several points adverted to in this letter.

Statement shewing the office rent and cost of furniture.

	Chargeable to Imperial Revenue.			Chargeable to Assigned Tract.		
Rent of office for the Resident	115	0	0			
Cost of furniture	1,971	0	0			
Rent for Treasury	20	0	0			
Do of Magistrate's office	...	...	...	40	0	0
Rent of office for the Civil and Sessions Judge	...	...	...	70	0	0
Furniture for do do	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Rent for the office of the Superintendent of Police...	...	...	...	30	0	0

Extract from letter No.206 G, dated the 27th July 1882, from the Secy. to the Government of India, Foreign Department to the officiating Resident in Mysore.

S.N.28
R.O.File 516/A/1889.

4. * *

The question of the appointment of a Residency Surgeon has been carefully considered by the Government of India and it has been decided to add to the Residency establishment a Surgeon on the pay admissible for charge of a Second Class civil Station. His functions will comprise superintendence of the Bowring Hospital for which an allowance of Rs.250/- per mensem is debitable to the revenues of the Assigned Tract and as the regular salary sanctioned for him is considered sufficient remuneration for all the duties of his comparatively light charge, this allowance should be credited to Imperial revenues if the arrangement --- --- under which all surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract is treated as Imperial ever ceases to be in force.

* * * *

" EXTRACT "

File No. 18 of 1884

Residency Surgeon's Allowances.

No. 49, dated Bangalore, 14th August 1882.

From—Surgeon P. H. Benson, M. B., Residency Surgeon in Mysore.

To—The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to Government of India No. 206 G., dated 27th July 1882, para 4, which accompanied your letter No. 1097—475, dated 11th instant, sanctioning my appointment as Residency Surgeon in Mysore, and disallowing the allowance of Rs. 250 for charge of the Bowring Civil Hospital, I have the honor to submit the following representation for the favourable consideration of the officiating Resident in Mysore.

2. When I was appointed to the charge of the Bowring Hospital I was clearly given to understand that it formed a separate charge to my duties as Residency Surgeon, and that an allowance of Rs. 250 would be made for the same, which sum I have been drawing from the date of my appointment as Residency Surgeon.

3. Mr. Sandford is doubtless aware of the responsible and onerous duties which devolve on me as superintending medical officer of the Bowring Hospital. Being the *largest and only hospital in the Station, serious cases both from the Civil and Military Station and the neighbouring villages are brought in at all hours of the day and night, and my presence on many of these occasions is absolutely necessary. I would further beg to mention that the Mysore Government not having a hospital in the City all patients of the Pettah and Bangalore District, whose cases are such as to require the careful attention of a medical officer, are treated as in-patients of the hospital.

* No. of beds 90.
Daily attendance 180.

4. These duties hitherto devolved on the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission whose pay was that of a surgeon of a 1st class civil station. He had in addition other duties to perform for which he received extra allowances.

5. The Government of India observe that my duties as Residency Surgeon are comparatively light. In this I respectfully submit, they are under a misapprehension. The impression may be that my duties consist simply in attending on the Resident and staff as is the case in some other Native States, but this is far from being the case, for, I have, in addition, to attend on all the officers and their establishments under the Resident both in the Residency and in the Civil and Military Station. As an officer in the medical administration of the Station I am required to look after and report on the sanitation of the Station, the area of which is more than 12 square miles with a population of about eighty thousand. I am required to give advice to the President of the Municipality in matters medical and sanitary, and being an ex-officio member of the Board my attendance at the meetings of the Municipal Commissioners is very necessary. I have further also to attend to vaccination work in the Station. This province is periodically visited by cholera and on these occasions the medical officer in charge would necessarily have more work and responsibility.

6. Under the above circumstances I have the honor to request you will be so kind as to move the officiating Resident with a view to a further representation being made to the Government of India in view to the special allowance of Rs. 250 being granted to me in addition to my pay as a 2nd class Civil Surgeon, as, unless the allowance be granted, I should be drawing less pay than a surgeon in charge of a Native Regiment which does not entail either so much work or so much responsibility.

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No. 1219-234—Enc. 2, Bangalore, dated 24th August 1882.

From—The Offg. Resident in Mysore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 206 G. dated 27th July 1882 conveying the orders of the Government of India on the proposals made by Sir James Gordon in regard to the Mysore Residency Establishment.

2. With reference to para 4 of your letter, I beg to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Dr. Benson in which that officer enters fully into the details of the work which devolves upon him as Residency Surgeon, and in doing so I would express a hope that the Government of India will not insist upon the decision that the allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem assigned to the Superintendent of the Bowring Hospital from the revenues of the Assigned Tract shall be credited to Imperial revenues.

3. It has always been intended that this sum should be allowed to the Residency Surgeon as remuneration for the work connected with the hospital performed on behalf of the Mysore State as explained in the 13th para of Mr. Cuningham's letter No. 8287—144, dated 5th March 1881, copy of which is appended for ready reference.

4. The Residency Surgeon is called upon to give medical advice and attendance not only to the Residency and the officials directly connected with the Residency, but also to the following officers and office establishments under the Resident in the Civil and Military Station—

Civil and Sessions Judge.
District Magistrate.
2nd Magistrate.
District Superintendent of Police.
Sub-Registrar.
Treasury Officer.

5. But perhaps the most important duty which falls upon the Residency Surgeon is that of advising upon the sanitation of the Civil and Military Station the area of which is 12·40 miles and the population 78,875. With the object of more conveniently utilizing Dr. Benson's services in this matter he has recently been appointed a member of the Municipal Commission of the Station, and it is expected that the results of his addition to the committee will be very beneficial. The health of the British troops at this station consisting of

1 Regiment of European Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
3 Batteries of Artillery.
1 Company of Royal Engineers.
1 Regiment of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Infantry.
Head Quarters and six companies of Sappers and Miners.
1 Regiment of Volunteers.

is likely to be materially affected by the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the houses and bazaars which make up this very extensive Station and considering the Imperial interests concerned in the maintenance of the health of the troops of the garrison, I venture respectfully to deprecate the adoption of any measure which will so materially lower the value of the appointment of the Residency Surgeon and consequently lower the degree of professional skill and experience of the incumbent whose services will be at the disposal of the Resident.

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Foreign Office,

Simla, the 14th October 1882.

My dear Sandford,

I am desired to send you a copy of a *despatch which the Government of India has addressed to the Secretary of State, regarding the appointment of a Residency Surgeon at Bangalore.

* No. 3823, dated 26th September 1882. From Finance Department.

As you will see, it has been proposed that the Residency Surgeon should be separately paid for the charge of the Medical School, and, as the school has been established entirely for the benefit of the Mysore State, this extra allowance should be defrayed from the revenues of that State.

It is not possible to issue definite official instructions till the reply of the Secretary of State is received, but it is not likely that he will raise any objection. Meanwhile I send you this copy of the despatch for your information and to enable you to arrange the matter with the Durbar.

Your sincerely,

C. GRANT

To—J. D. Sandford, Esq.

(Copy)

No. 294 of 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Salaries and Establishments.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M. P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 26th September 1882.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

We have the honour to address Your Lordship regarding the appointment of a Residency Surgeon at Bangalore.

2. In paragraph 7 of the letter No. 92 I. P. of the 24th January 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, which formed enclosure No. 5 of our Political despatch in the Foreign Department, No. 16 of the 2nd February 1881, we approved the Chief Commissioner's proposal to appoint a Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the pay of a Civil Surgeon in charge of a second class station. This sanction was, however, only provisional, and has since been fully reconsidered in fixing the permanent establishment of the Residency. We wished, if possible, to avoid the expense of a separate medical officer for the charge of the Residency establishments at Bangalore, by entrusting the duties to a medical officer of the garrison, in addition to his other duties, and granting him a charge allowance only. This, however, we find to be impracticable, for it appears that important duties, besides the medical charge of the Residency establishments, will fall on the officer holding the appointment of Residency Surgeon. He will be Civil Surgeon of the extensive station of Bangalore, and will hold charge of the Bowring Civil Hospital, an institution supported by the Mysore State, but the only civil hospital in Bangalore. It is to the Bowring Civil Hospital that the servants of the Mysore State must go when in need of hospital accommodation, there being only a dispensary in the native town; and it is in the wards of this hospital that the pupils of the local medical school, lately established in

Bangalore, study practical surgery. The most convenient arrangement therefore is, we consider, to place the medical school under the Residency Surgeon, and to require of him, at the Bowring Hospital, gratuitous attendance on public servants of the Mysore State, who are entitled to such at the hands of the Mysore Medical Department. These duties cannot be efficiently performed by the medical staff of the State. The Resident also requires a medical adviser in matters appertaining to the sanitation of the Station, who should be *ex-officio* a member of the municipality, and be always available for consultation on the many important matters which arise in connection with medical and sanitary questions generally. We are of opinion that a Residency Surgeon is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of all these duties, and we have sanctioned the appointment, on the fixed establishment of the Residency, determining that the appointment shall be made a 2nd class civil charge.

3. The Resident has proposed that the Surgeon should receive an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem in addition to his regular pay, for the charge of the Bowring Hospital debitable to the revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract. We agree with the Resident that the allowance, if given, should be defrayed from the revenues of the Assigned Tract, but we consider that the charge of the hospital should form part of the legitimate duties of the Residency Surgeon, and that his regular salary will be sufficient remuneration for all the duties he will have to perform. We have accordingly decided that he shall receive no extra allowance for the charge of the hospital. We are, however, of opinion that it will be advisable that he should be separately paid for the charge of the medical school, and as the school has been established entirely for the benefit of Mysore, the extra allowance which it may be determined to give in communication with the Mysore State will be defrayed from the Mysore revenues and the amount will be limited to the sum given in analogous cases in British India.

4. The pay of the Residency Surgeon at present is Rs. 550 per mensem; but if our proposals are sanctioned, it will for the future vary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 950 per mensem, according to the rank and length of service of the medical officer holding the appointment for the time being.

5. We trust that our proceedings in having sanctioned the appointment on the permanent establishment of the Residency will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed)	RIPON.	(Signed)	T. F. WILSON.
„	D. M. STEWART.	„	C. P. ILBERT.
„	J. GIBBS.	„	S. C. BAYLEY.
„	E. BARING.	„	T. C. HOPE.

No. 3823.

* Original papers returned.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department.*

R. E. HAMILTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Political No. 35, London, 19th April 1883.

From—Lord Kimberley, India Office.

To—His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of secret letter of your Excellency's Government No. 44, dated the 13th March, stating the reasons why it appears

app. 28-29 supra

to you to be equitable that the revenues of Mysore should bear the cost of the allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to be drawn by the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore for supervision of the medical school at that place.

2. Under the explanation now furnished, I will not object to the arrangement proposed.

No. 1540 I.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Resident in Mysore for information, with reference to his office letter No. 1219/234 of the 24th August 1882.

By order, &c.,

A. MARTINDALE,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department, Political,
Simla, the 7th June 1883.

THE RESIDENCY,

Bangalore, the 23rd June 1883.

MY DEAR GRANT,

There appears to me to be some conflict between Government of India Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 3823 of 26th September '82, of which you sent us copy in your D. O. of 14th October '82, and the Secretary of State's reply, copy of which was sent us with Assistant Secretary, Foreign, No. 1540 I. of 7th June 83.

The first decided as I understand

(1) that if the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, had to get an allowance of 250 p. m. for a charge of Bowring Hospital, it would be a proper charge against the revenues of the Assigned Tract, but that no such charge allowance was necessary.

(2) that an allowance for the charge of the medical school was, however, necessary, and should be paid from Mysore revenues, the amount of allowance to be left to be determined in communication with the Durbar by the analogy of similar cases in British India.

On the other hand, in the Secretary of State's reply, the arrangement by which the Residency Surgeon will draw an allowance of Rs. 250 p. m. from the revenues of Mysore for supervision of the medical school is approved. Has not a mistake been made in this latter Despatch in fixing the amount of allowance at 250—0—0 ?

I presume that by Mysore revenues is meant revenue *other than that of the Assigned Tract.* Is this right ?

Another difficulty in acting upon the orders arises from the following fact. I find on inquiry that the medical school (a very small business) is no longer held in the Bowring Hospital, and is in no way under the Residency Surgeon. The so called school was taken over a few months after the Rendition by Dr. Chowksy of the Mysore Medical Service. This being the case, the orders as I understand them do not allow the Residency Surgeon to draw any allowance.

I am, Yours sincerely,

(Signed.) J. B. Lyall.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
Simla, the 24th July 1883.

MY DEAR LYALL,

I beg to acknowledge your demi-official letter of the 23rd June 1883, about the Bangalore Residency Surgeon's allowances, and I write in reply to explain how the matter stands.

When the question of these allowances was first taken into consideration we were under the impression (founded upon an ungrammatical expression in the letter from your office No. 8287, dated 5th March 1881, paragraph 13, as the demi-official *correspondence now forwarded will show you) that there were two reasons for granting the surgeon some allowance.

*To—J. D. Sandford, Esq., C. S., dated 30th November 1882.
From—Sir J. D. Gordon, dated 17th January 1883.

1st for the duties he performed in connection with the Bowring Hospital generally: 2nd for his superintendence of the medical school maintained there, in which it was understood Mysore pupils were trained under his guidance.

The first reason seemed weak, for, under the misapprehension referred to above, we understood that the Bowring Hospital was a Mysore State institution, supported by Mysore revenues pure and simple. It seemed therefore not just to ask the State to make any allowance in addition to what they were (we believed) already giving for the annual up-keep of the hospital. But this argument did not apply with the same force to the medical school which had, so far as our information went, the benefit of the surgeon's teaching, though it was maintained almost solely in the interests of the Mysore State.

Therefore, in recommending to the Secretary of State the grant of an allowance from Mysore revenues, we laid stress upon the school duties, keeping the general hospital work in the background. This was in Despatch No. 294, dated 26th September 1882, of which you have already received a copy.

Sir James Gordon's demi-official letter of the 17th January 1883, (copy enclosed), cleared up the misunderstanding about the status of the hospital, and showed that it was not maintained by Mysore revenues, but by the revenues of the Civil and Military Station, having been made over together with the Assigned Tract at the time of the Rendition. This strengthened our hands in writing again to the Secretary of State who had asked (in his Despatch No. 116, dated 7th December 1882) for further information about the proposed allowance, as we were able with better grace to urge that Mysore should contribute something towards an institution which cost her nothing but by which her subjects benefitted considerably. So our reply Despatch No. 44 dated the 13th March last laid stress on the surgeon's duties in connection with the hospital generally, rather than on those entailed by the school, which had sunk into relatively minor importance.

On the strength of our explanation the Secretary of State sanctioned (No. 35 dated the 19th April) 'the arrangement proposed.'

We now learn for the first time from your demi-official letter under acknowledgment that the medical school is disconnected with the Bowring Hosiptal, and that it is not under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon. Had this been explained by Sir James Gordon we should certainly not have alluded to the duties entailed by attending the school in pressing the matter upon Her Majesty's Government. And it is true, as you point out, that in sanctioning the allowance, the Secretary of State only makes special allusion to the school. At the same time, having regard to the general terms in which his sanction is couched, and the fact that our explanation, which emphasized the hospital duties (as distinct from the school) as the ground for the grant of the allowance, was then before him, it does not seem necessary to send a further explanatory letter to the Secretary of State. The case would have been clearer to you had all the correspondence been in your possession.

You are correct in supposing that by "Mysore revenues" is meant revenue "other than that of the Assigned Tract."

Yours sincerely,
C. GRANT.

To—J. B. Lyall, Esq., c. s.

(Copy.)

Dated Camp, Lucknow, the 30th November 1882.

From—C. Grant, Esq.,
To—J. D. Sandford, Esq., Mysore.

I have received your letters of the 26th August and 4th September last, Nos. 1247-240 and 1317-250, regarding the Bowring Civil Hospital.

*Regarding the appointment of a Residency Surgeon.

From the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1219-234, dated the 24th August last, it would appear that the Bowring Hospital belongs to, and is supported by, the Mysore State. If so one of the effects of your proposals, as I understand them, would practically be to relieve the Mysore State of the payment of about Rs. 22,000 annually, at the expense of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which is British. I do not gather from your letters whether the Mysore State object to continue supporting that institution, or, indeed, whether there are any special reasons why Mysore should gain by the proposed transaction. Would you kindly, therefore, explain your views more in detail, on this point, to enable the Government of India to pass orders on your proposals.

Dated Bangalore, the 17th January 1883.

From—J. D. Gordon, Esq.,
To—C. Grant, Esq.,

Your demi-official note to Sandford, dated camp Lucknow, 30th November 1882, regarding the Bowring Civil Hospital, Bangalore.

Your difficulty arises from your belief that "the Bowring Hospital belongs to, and is supported by the Mysore State."

This is not the case. The Bowring Hospital was transferred to the Government of India with the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and its charges are defrayed from the revenues of the Assigned Tract.

The proposal made by Sandford was to relieve the municipality of the police, and to give them the hospital, as more appropriate, the charges of the police and hospital being very nearly the same.

The plan is a good one, and will, I hope, be sanctioned.

I have read the correspondence you refer to. In paragraph 13, letter No. 8287, dated 5th March 1881 (copy of which was sent you with letter 1219-234, dated 24th August 1882), I find the words "it is found impracticable to avoid giving the Residency Surgeon work at the Bowring Hospital which really belongs to the Mysore State." Cuningham referred to the *work*, and not the *hospital*, as belonging to Mysore. Possibly this expression may have misled you.

My illness has prevented my writing earlie

No. 294, dated Simla, 26th September 1882.

From—The Government of India.

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to address Your Lordship regarding the appointment of a Residency Surgeon at Bangalore.

2. In paragraph 7 of the letter No. 92 I. P. of the 24th January 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, which formed enclosure No. 5 of our Political Despatch in the Foreign Department, No. 16 of the 2nd February 1881, we approved the Chief Commissioner's proposal to appoint a Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the pay of a Civil Surgeon in charge of a second class Station. This sanction was, however, only provisional, and has since been fully reconsidered in fixing the permanent establishments of the Residency. We wished, if possible, to avoid the expense of a separate medical officer for the charge of the Residency Establisments at Bangalore, by entrusting the duties to a medical officer of the garrison, in addition to his other duties, and granting him a charge allowance only. This, however, we find to be impracticable, for it appears that important duties, besides the medical charge of the Residency Establishments, will fall on the officer holding the appointment of Residency Surgeon. He will be Civil Surgeon of the extensive station of Bangalore, and will hold charge of the Bowring Civil Hospital, an institution supported by the Mysore State, but the only civil hospital in Bangalore. It is to the Bowring Civil Hospital that the servants of the Mysore State must go when in need of hospital accommodation, there being only a dispensary in the native town; and it is in the wards of this hospital that the pupils of the local medical school, lately established in Bangalore, study practical surgery. The most convenient arrangement therefore is, we consider, to place the medical school under the Residency Surgeon, and to require of him, at the Bowring Hospital, gratuitous attendance on public servants of the Mysore State, who are entitled to such at the hands of the Mysore Medical Department. These duties cannot be efficiently performed by the medical staff of the State. The Resident also requires a medical adviser in matters appertaining to the sanitation of the Station, who should be *ex-officio* a member of the municipality, and be always available for consultation on the many important matters which arise in connection with medical and sanitary questions generally. We are of opinion that a Residency Surgeon is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of all these duties, and we have sanctioned the appointment on the fixed establishment of the Residency, determining that the appointment shall be made a 2nd class civil charge.

3. The Resident has proposed that the surgeon should receive an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem in addition to his regular pay, for the charge of the Bowring Hospital, debitable to the revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract. We agree with the Resident that the allowance, if given, should be defrayed from the revenues of the Assigned Tract, but we consider that the charge of the hospital should form part of the legitimate duties of the Residency Surgeon, and that his regular salary will be sufficient remuneration for all the duties he will have to perform. We have accordingly decided that he shall receive no extra allowance for the charge of the hospital. We are, however, of opinion that it will be advisable that he should be separately paid for the charge of the medical school, and as the school has been established entirely for the benefit of Mysore, the extra allowance which it may be determined to give in communication with the Mysore State will be defrayed from the Mysore revenues and the amount will be limited to the sum given in analogous cases in British India.

4. The pay of the Residency Surgeon at present is Rs. 550 per mensem; but if our proposals are sanctioned, it will for the future vary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 950 per mensem, according to the rank and length of service of the medical officer holding the appointment for the time being.

5. We trust that our proceedings in having sanctioned the appointment on the permanent establishment of the Residency will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

No. 116, dated London, 7th December 1882.

From—The Secretary of State for India.

To—The Government of India.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of letter of your Excellency's Government in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 294, dated the 26th September last, reporting that you have sanctioned the permanent addition of a surgeon to the staff of the Residency at Bangalore, the appointment to be a second class civil charge, and to carry pay at a rate varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 950 per mensem according to the rank and length of service of the incumbent for the time being.

2. Under the circumstances explained in your letter, I approve of this appointment and of the connected arrangements by which the surgeon will have charge of the Bowring Civil Hospital and the medical school at Bangalore. I am not, however, satisfied that the additional allowance which it is intended he shall receive for his services in connection with the medical school ought, as proposed, to be directly charged against the State of Mysore, instead of being defrayed from the revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, as would have been the case had it been granted for charge of the hospital in accordance with the recommendation of the Resident. Those revenues are understood to be, at present, considerably in excess of the expenditure, and unless there is some very broad distinction between the school and the hospital, which is not explained in the papers, an allowance of the kind in question would appear to be an equally legitimate charge upon them, whether given for service to the one institution or the other.

No. 44, dated the 13th March 1883.

From—The Government of India.

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Hartington's despatch No. 116, dated the 7th December 1882, regarding the appointment of a Residency Surgeon at Bangalore.

2. This despatch signified the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the creation of the appointment, and of the connected arrangements with regard to the pay and the duties attached to it. But Lord Hartington expressed some doubt whether the allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem, which it was proposed to grant to the Residency Surgeon for the supervision of the Bangalore medical school, should be directly charged against the Mysore State revenues instead of against the Assigned Tract, and His Lordship desired a reconsideration of this point.

3. Since the arrival of this despatch we have received a communication from the Resident in Mysore which explains more precisely the position of the Bowring Hospital, and which shows that the views of the Resident upon the subject had been partly misapprehended. Owing to an incorrect expression which occurred in the earlier correspondence, we understood that the Bowring Hospital was supported directly by the revenues of the Mysore State, and our despatch No. 294, dated the 26th September 1882, contained a statement to that effect. We are now, however, informed that the Bowring Hospital, which is situated within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was made over to the British Government with the Assigned Tract at the time of the rendition of Mysore to Native rule in March 1881, and that it has since been entirely supported by the revenues of the Assigned Tract. These are for all present intents and purposes British revenues, however it may ultimatedly be decided to dispose of them*. At the same time the Bowring Hospital, being the only civil hospital in Bangalore, is, as explained in the Resident's letter marginally* noted maintained almost, if not quite, as much, for the benefit of the State, whose servants and subjects attend it, as of the residents in the Assigned Tract.

*The subject of the disposal of these revenues is now under consideration.

*No. 2287 P—144, dated 5th March 1881, in the proceedings Volume for April 1882, No. 52 to 60.

4. It, therefore, seems inappropriate that not only the charges of the hospital, which amount to about Rs. 20,000 a year, but also the allowance assigned to the Residency Surgeon, who superintends the hospital and also the medical school, should be debited to British revenues. Accordingly, while we do not propose to ask the Mysore Government to contribute anything directly towards the maintenance of the institution, we adhere to the opinion that, under the circumstances now explained, they may fairly be requested to undertake the charge of the special allowance allotted to the medical officer. We trust that these views will meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Political No. 35, London, the 19th April 1883.

From—Lord Kimberley, India Office.

To—His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of secret letter of your Excellency's Government No. 44, dated the 13th March, stating the reasons why it appears to you to be equitable that the revenues of Mysore should bear the cost of the allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to be drawn by the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore for supervision of the medical school at that place.

2. Under the explanation now furnished I will not object to the arrangement proposed.

No. 1074-215, dated the 16th August 1883.

From—The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

To—The Dewan of Mysore.

I have the honor by desire of the officiating Resident to forward for the information of the Durbar the accompanying copy of letter No. 44, dated 13th March 1883 from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India together with copy of Lord Kimberley's reply* thereto, sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to the Residency Surgeon payable from the revenues of Mysore.

No. 35 (Political) dated 19th April 1883.

In making this communication I am to point out that by the arrangement as originally proposed by Sir James Gordon and now sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Residency Surgeon will draw this allowance for the superintendence jointly of the Bowring Hospital and the Mysore medical school.

I am to add that under recent instructions received from the Government of India the up-keep of the Bowring Hospital will devolve on the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station, and by this arrangement the Mysore Government will be relieved of the cost of the Europe medicines hitherto supplied by it for the use of the hospital.

No. 1130-194, dated Bangalore, the 23rd August 1883.

From—The officiating Resident in Mysore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla.

Adverting to your letter No. 1115-E., dated 30th May 1883, I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of letter No. 1074/215 of the 16th instant, addressed to the Mysore Durbar, regarding the allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to be paid to the Residency Surgeon from Mysore revenues for superintending the Bowring Civil Hospital and the Mysore medical school.

No. 26, Camp Mysore, 21st September 1883.

From—K. Sheshadri Iyer Esq., Dewan of Mysore.

To—The Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 1074/215, dated 16th August 1883, forwarding copies of the marginally * noted correspondence, in which, upon an expression by the Government of India, of their opinion that the Mysore Government might "fairly be requested to undertake the charge of the special allowance allotted to the medical officer" of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Secretary of State for India was pleased to state that he would not, under the explanation furnished, object to the arrangement proposed. The Government of India evidently considered it inappropriate that the allowance assigned to the Residency Surgeon, who superintends the Bowring Hospital and also the medical school should be debited to British revenues, but the Secretary of State withdrew his objection to the proposed arrangement, being apparently under the impression that the allowance in question was for supervision of the Mysore Medical School at Bangalore.

* Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State No. 44, dated 13th March 1883.
Secretary of State's reply thereto No. 35 (Political), dated 19th April 1883.

2. But the fact as you are already aware is that the Residency Surgeon does not superintend the medical school maintained by the Mysore Government at Bangalore, and instances of Mysore officers seeking gratuitous accommodation at the Bowring Hospital are indeed so rare as not materially to affect the merits of the question.

3. If, as assumed, the services of the Residency Surgeon are utilized by the Mysore Government for the supervision of the medical school, the Durbar cannot of course have any objection, to pay the proposed allowance, out of Mysore revenues. But not only are his services now not so utilized, but there are at Bangalore * two highly paid medical officers of the Mysore Government upon either of whom the charge of the medical school would naturally devolve, as now it actually does upon the senior of them and their services are also available for lectures on special subjects at the school. Under an arrangement made in March 1882, by the Durbar in consultation with the Resident, the period of the service of these officers in Mysore was extended for a further term of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, i. e., till 31st March 1886, and at the same time their pay was fixed at Rs. 1,050 per mensem, besides a free house and a monthly allowance, in the case of Brigade-Surgeon Houston, of Rs. 450, and, in that of Surgeon-Major Henderson, of Rs. 250, *for all duties and medical charges* that may be entrusted to them. These arrangements were made by the Durbar without a knowledge of its liability to a further charge, by way of an allowance to the Residency Surgeon on account of duty which is not rendered to the State. It is true that at one time it was proposed to attach the medical school either to the Bowring Hospital at Bangalore, or to the Civil Hospital at Mysore, which is always in the charge of an experienced medical officer; but these alternative proposals have had to be postponed pending the establishment of a hospital in the Town of Bangalore by the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, with the aid of grants from the Mysore Government and the Town Municipality. I hope that such a hospital will soon be established and then the medical school can, with every convenience, be attached to it.

* Brigade-Surgeon Houston and Surgeon-Major Henderson.

4. In the letter under acknowledgment, reference is made to the fact that, since the transfer of the Bowring Hospital to the Station Municipality, Europe medicines have not to be supplied to that hospital from the Mysore Medical Stores, but this item of expenditure, as several others strictly chargeable to the revenues of the Assigned Tract, are being borne by the Mysore State in the hope that the Government of India will be pleased to allow Mysore to retain the surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract, as a portion of the Mysore revenue. The direct relief to Mysore, on account of Europe medicines no longer required to be supplied to the Bowring Hospital, is, it will thus be seen, counterbalanced by an increased expenditure on account of the police of the Assigned Tract.

5. The question relating to the surplus revenue of this tract is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and as the proposed allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to the Residency Surgeon is required for purposes of the medical administration of the Assigned Tract, the Durbar will gladly accede to the request to pay it out of Mysore revenues, so long as the surplus revenue in question remains, as at present, with Mysore. This would be in accordance with the principle laid down by the Government of India, in para. 3 of their letter No. 294 dated 26th September 1882 to the Secretary of State, that the allowance, if given, should be defrayed from the revenues of the Assigned Tract.

6. In conclusion, I beg to refer to that part of the Assistant Resident's letter in which the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the allowance in question is referred to as sanctioning it out of the revenues of Mysore. This is due probably to an oversight of your office. The Government of India and the Secretary of State make no claim to give a sanction which can only emanate from the Durbar. The Government of India say that "they (the Mysore Government) may fairly be requested to undertake the charge &c," and the Secretary of State says he "will not object to the proposed arrangement"

No. 2543—409, dated 27th February 1884.

From—J. B. Lyall, Esq., Resident in Mysore.

To—Foreign Secretary.

With my official letter No. 1130—194 of the 23rd August last I submitted for information copy of a letter which I had addressed to the Dewan of Mysore in order to communicate to the Durbar the views expressed in Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department No. 1540-I, dated the 7th June last. I now have the honor to submit a copy of a reply received from the Dewan.

2. It seems to me that the Government of India have hitherto not been fully aware of the actual facts of the case. The Mysore Medical School was understood to be attached to the Bowring Hospital and in charge of the Residency Surgeon; and an exaggerated idea was entertained of the extent to which the hospital was used by Mysore officials and by subjects of Mysore from outside the limits of the Civil and Military Station. The facts are that the small pupil class which goes by the name of the Mysore Medical School, has not been attached to the Bowring Hospital since the Rendition, and that the Durbar do not wish to place it under the Residency Surgeon. They intend to re-establish a hospital in the Pettah or old town of Bangalore and which is distinct from the Cantonment town, and will probably put that hospital under their own medical officers, and attach the school to it. This policy of theirs is, I think, right as the Bowring Hospital is not too large for the sole use of the Civil and Military Station, and as it has never been much appreciated by the people of the old town and District of Bangalore. The explanation given in a paper I have seen, written by a medical officer of the Mysore Government is that the Civil and Military Station is at bottom a mere settlement of camp followers, the native population consisting almost entirely of people of the Tamil and Telugu races, Mussalmans and Parialis. The old town or Pettah on the contrary is a true part of the District of Bangalore and contains the Canarese speaking Hindus and native Mysorean Mussalmans who look upon the people of the Cantonment as strangers.

3. Upon these facts I feel confident that the Government of India will agree that neither the Bowring Hospital nor the Residency Surgeon are of so much use to the Durbar as to justify a charge on their account upon Mysore revenues. The question remains whether a charge allowance should be granted to the surgeon payable from the revenues of the Assigned Tract. I am of opinion that if the Residency Surgeon makes the charge of the Bowring Hospital his principal duty as he ought to do then some allowance not necessarily so much as Rs. 250 p. m., should be given to him, and I feel sure that

the allowance will be found to be money well-spent; but I am also confident that if the surgeon really takes the part in the charge of the hospital which he can take and ought to take, then reductions of establishment can be usefully made which will give a saving equal to the cost of the surgeon's allowance. The hospital is now in the management of the Municipal Committee, who pay for all charges from municipal income. I propose to advise them to the above effect, and have reason to hope that they will take the same view. I do not therefore wish to ask the Government of India to reconsider the objection they formerly took to paying the surgeon a charge allowance out of the revenues of the Assigned Tract. I only ask that the payments actually made from those revenues to Dr. Benson from April 1881 to July 1882 at 250 p. m. may be sanctioned. Since that date payment of the allowance has been stopped.

4. I have said above all I have to say on the real subject of this letter, the charge allowance for the Bowring Hospital to the Residency Surgeon: but there are two statements incidentally made in No. 415 of the Dewan's letter which seem to call for explanation. The first is to the effect that the Durbar hope to retain the surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station as a portion of the Mysore revenues, and that the question is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The second is to the effect that the surplus revenue in question remains at present with Mysore.

5. As to the first statement, I have informed the Dewan that so far as I know the Government of India has no intention of reconsidering the principle of its former decision that the revenues of the Civil and Military Station belong with the administration to the British Government, and that I apprehend that the belief which has prevailed in my office and in Mysore offices that the point was still under consideration by the Government of India is based only upon a misunderstanding in the correspondence between your office and mine. To explain how I apprehend this misunderstanding has arisen I must refer back to the correspondence: the orders of the Government of India conveyed in your office No. 92 I.-P. of the 24th January 1881 contemplate an allowance being made for the surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract in the *calculation* of the subsidy (by which I understand is meant the enhanced subsidy deferred for five years) and this concession was in my opinion no more than Mysore could have fairly demanded more as a right than as a favour. But Sir J. Gordon in his reply No. 8287—144, dated March 5th 1881, proposed that the allowance should be made in *payment* of the subsidy (that is in the subsidy for the time being enhanced or not enhanced). This distinction was not clearly expressed and does not seem to have been noticed in your office, and consequently in your reply No. 1093 dated 7th June 1881 no reference was made to the point. When therefore in September 1881 the surplus question next came up again before the officiating Resident on a reference from the Comptroller of Mysore the Assistant Resident (Mr. Cuningham) noted that the question had been referred to the Government of India and remained unanswered. Thereupon Mr. Sandford wrote his No. 1526—G. 1277 of the 20th September 1881 in which he intended to draw your attention to this question among others, but he did not refer to it clearly and consequently your office reply No. 324 G. F. dated 27th October 1881 again said nothing about it. Consequently Sir J. Gordon in replying to your letter by his No. 2337—240 dated 6th January 1882 wrote that "The Government of India have not given final instructions either on the disposal of the surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract". The reply to this was contained in your office letter No. 206 G. of 27th July 1882 to Mr. Sandford (now again officiating as Resident) in para. 11 of which you remarked that there was no immediate necessity for passing orders on the point, and referred to your previous letter dated 24th January 1881. There was of course no immediate necessity if the question was one of merely calculating the amount to be taken after five years when the subsidy became liable to enhancement, but this was not the question which Sir James Gordon meant to put. Owing to the ambiguous wording of this order, and owing to orders sent to the Comptroller of Mysore and to the Accountant General of Madras by Mr. Sandford and Sir J. Gordon implying that the question was under reference, an impression has prevailed in all the local offices concerned

that the Government of India intends to eventually reconsider its former decision, but has postponed so doing for a time.

6. As to the second statement the explanation why the surplus revenue remains at present in the Mysore Treasury is that at Rendition for the sake of convenience the collection and charge of the revenue of the Assigned Tract was at first left in the hands of the Mysore Revenue and Treasury officials. Afterwards the prevailing belief mentioned in the foregoing para. that the Government of India intended to reconsider its orders as to disposal of the surplus prevented any proposal being made for a change. On receipt however of your No. 206 G. of 27th July 1882 already quoted the officiating Resident Mr. Sandford (though still understanding that the question of disposal of the surplus was not finally decided) thought it right to request the Dewan to direct the Comptroller of Mysore to transfer the balance of surplus revenue to the Resident's Treasury, and to furnish statements of receipts and disbursements. He wrote officially to the Dewan to this effect and sent a copy of the letter to the Accountant General of Madras for information. The Dewan (Mr. Ranga Charlu) died a few months later without having answered this letter, and the question next came up before Sir James Gordon, who had by that time rejoined, as Resident, in the shape of a letter from the Accountant-General of Madras dated 29th January 1883, asking why the surplus balance had not yet been paid into the Resident's Treasury. On the 14th February Sir J. Gordon replied that he was about to make a reference on the subject to the Government of India and that till orders were received on such reference the surplus would not be paid over. Sir James Gordon then called for a complete file of the correspondence on the subject intending to address the Government of India but in consequence of his continued ill-health the file submitted to him with many others remained untouched. In July after I had taken charge in reading through pending files I came upon this one, and soon after spoke to the Dewan on the subject; he understood that the Government of India had expressed its intention of reconsidering the question of claim to the surplus though it had for some reason deferred doing so for the present, and he told me that Sir James Gordon had verbally promised to ask the Government of India to finally decide the question at once, or at any rate to allow the collection and charge of the revenue to remain as at present with Mysore officials till it should be decided. After discussing the matter with the Dewan I informed him that the principles of the former decision seem to me to be right, and that holding that view I was not prepared either to press the Government of India to reconsider, or to myself withdraw Mr. Sandford's letter requesting payment of the surplus balance into the Resident's Treasury. He then expressed some intention of putting on paper a statement of his views, and further represented that in any case it would be a great convenience if the payment over of the surplus balance could be deferred till the next revenue collections as the State's cash balances were very low. As I knew this to be the case I promised not to press the Durbar in the matter at once, but on the 9th November having heard nothing more from him on the subject and having from a further study of the correspondence come to the conclusion that the supposed intention of the Government of India to reconsider the question at some future date was a mistake, I addressed the Dewan officially drawing his attention to Mr. Sandford's unanswered letter and saying that I thought that the surplus balance should be paid over to the Resident's Treasury as soon as it might be convenient to the Government of H. H. the Maharajah.

7. I have received no letter in reply and things remain as they were, but I apprehend that the Dewan has not now any intention of disputing the fact that the revenue of the Assigned Tract belongs by the instrument of assignment and by the understanding come to at Rendition to the British Government, and must eventually be treated as Imperial revenue. I have however after further study of the subject myself come to the conclusion that it will be only fair to Mysore to leave the surplus revenue to the Durbar for the period of five years for which all enhancement of subsidy has been definitively postponed, which period will expire at the end of 1885—86. I have given my reasons for this conclusion in dealing with the subject in my letter to your address

No. P. 1 of 13th February 1884 forwarding a memo on the financial condition of Mysore. In that same letter I have also recommended that as a matter of grace with regard to the temporary financial difficulties of the State the Government of India should leave the surplus to Mysore for some five years longer or till the year 1890—91.

8. Having made these proposals I have thought it advisable to wait for orders on them before again proposing the Darbar to pay over the balance of past years, which they would have considerable difficulty in doing. In my No. 2110—337 of 7th January 1884 I submitted at your request a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the tract for past years and an explanation of how payments are at present made and regulated.

No. 104—13, dated Bangalore 9th April 1884.

From—J. B. Lyall Esq., Resident in Mysore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In my letter No. 2543—409, dated the 27th February last, I recommended, for reasons given, that the Durbar be not asked to pay a charge allowance to the Residency Surgeon on account of the Bowring Hospital. I also stated my opinion that if the Residency Surgeon makes the charge of the Bowring Hospital his principal duty in future as I think he should do then some allowance ought to be given to him by the Municipality. I have not yet received a reply to the letter above referred to, but meanwhile the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have taken up the question of the re-organization of the Bowring Hospital, and with reference thereto, they have passed a Resolution granting the Residency Surgeon a charge allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem on the understanding that he is to have not merely the superintendence of the hospital, which is part of his regular functions as Residency Surgeon, but the actual working charge. Hitherto the Residency Surgeon, and before the Rendition, the surgeon to the Mysore Government, have had the superintendence but a subordinate officer has had charge of the hospital under them. This officer has latterly been a pensioned apothecary with rank of Honorary-Surgeon, and has been drawing a special charge allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem under the orders of the Government of India contained in letter from the Financial Dept. No. 1408 dated 14th March 1877, and a house allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Since the appointment of Residency Surgeon was created, it has been felt that the above arrangement regarding the hospital was not the best that could be made, the Residency Surgeon's other work is light and he has the time to do more than superintend the hospital; he can spend the best part of his working day there and, in my opinon, he ought to do so, but he has not hitherto done so because the Honorary Surgeon has been in charge of the hospital. The Board have come to the conclusion, I think rightly, that it will be for the benefit of the institution to dispense with the services of the Honorary Surgeon in charge and to place the Residency Surgeon in full working charge of the hospital with a revised subordinate staff under him. The Board think also that, in consideration of the onerous character of the work, the Municipality should grant a charge allowance to the Residency Surgeon and have put it, as already stated, at Rs. 250 per mensem. I believe that the Municipality is right in proposing an allowance in the present case, and I believe it will be found to be money well spent. I doubt whether such work as the actual full charge of the hospital (which will, in my opinion, be heavier than the charge of an ordinary district jail for which civil surgeons get allowances), would, in the long run, be well done without a special allowance therefor. But after allowing for the onerous nature of the work, I think that the proposed allowance of Rs. 250 is unnecessarily high and that Rs. 200 per mensem would be sufficient.

Under the circumstances above mentioned, I have the honor, with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce No. 1600, dated 9th June 1882, to request the sanction of H. E.

the Governor-General in Council to the grant by the Municipality of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore of an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to the Residency Surgeon, for the charge of the Bowring Hospital.

No. 3082—I, dated Simla, the 14th August 1884.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department. [Finance].

To—The Resident in Mysore.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 625/91 of the 12th June 1884, regarding the reorganization of the Bowring Hospital at Bangalore, and the proposed grant of an allowance to the Residency Surgeon on account of his duties in connection with it.

2. The arrangements for the reorganization of the hospital, of which the direct control was transferred last year to the Municipal Commissioners, are approved by the Government of India; and the proposal to place the Residency Surgeon in immediate charge of the institution is accepted.

3. In the correspondence ending with your letter under reply, you explain the true position of the hospital and the medical school, and their relation to the Mysore Government. You now propose that, in consideration of the duties which will devolve upon the Residency Surgeon in connection with the hospital, he shall receive an allowance of Rs. 200 a month from municipal funds. The Municipal Commissioners consider that Rs. 250 a month would not be an excessive remuneration, but the Governor General in Council concurs with you in the opinion that Rs. 200 a month will suffice, and this amount is accordingly sanctioned in supersession of the orders conveyed with this office endorsement No. 1540 I., dated the 7th June 1883, under which the Residency Surgeon was to draw an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem from the revenues of the Mysore State. It is understood that the Residency Surgeon will daily superintend the actual working of the hospital arrangements. These orders will take effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

4. Under the circumstances now explained, the Governor-General in Council accepts your recommendation that the allowances actually drawn by the Residency Surgeon from April 1881 to July 1882 at the rate of Rs. 250 a month, shall be debited to the revenues of the Assigned Tract, instead of to the revenues of the Mysore State.

No. 1145—189, 22nd August 1884.

From—The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

To—The Dewan of Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 26, dated 21st September 1883, in regard to an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to the Residency Surgeon from the revenues of the Mysore State, I have the honor by desire to state that the Government of India, on account of a communication from the Resident explaining the exact position of the Bowring Hospital and the medical school and their relation to Mysore, have, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, sanctioned the payment of an allowance of Rs. 200 a month to the Residency Surgeon, payable from municipal funds.

The Government of India, I am to add, have further sanctioned the allowance actually drawn by the Residency Surgeon from April 1881 to July 1882 at the rate of 250 rupees a month being debited to the revenues of the Assigned Tract instead of the revenues of the Mysore Government.

S.N. 11
F. 604/1885

Extract from letter No.1870 I, dated the 24th May 1884, from the Junior Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Department, to the Resident in Mysore.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 2543-409 and 104-13, dated respectively, the 27th February and 9th April 1884, regarding the proposed grant by the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore of a charge allowance to the Residency Surgeon on account of his duties in connection with the Bowring Hospital.

2. Before passing orders on this case I am to request that the Government of India may be furnished with full information regarding the reorganisation of the hospital upon which the Bangalore Municipal Board have resolved in connection with the proposed grant.

* * *

" Extract "

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Confirmed at Sr. 28.

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No. 1653 Est. A., dated the 22nd July 1915.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

To—The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 699—Est. A., dated the 14th April 1915, I am directed to inform you that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the increase, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per mensem, of the allowance drawn by the Residency Surgeon in Mysore, in consideration of the administrative and executive duties performed by him in connection with the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the understanding that the conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem at present drawn by the Residency Surgeon on account of plague work is simultaneously discontinued.

2. I am to add that the enhanced allowance may be drawn with effect from the 13th July 1915. It will be met from Assigned Tract revenues.

R. P. B.—7-1917.—10,